



ST. LOUIS ARMY ENGINEER DISTRICT

ESPRIT

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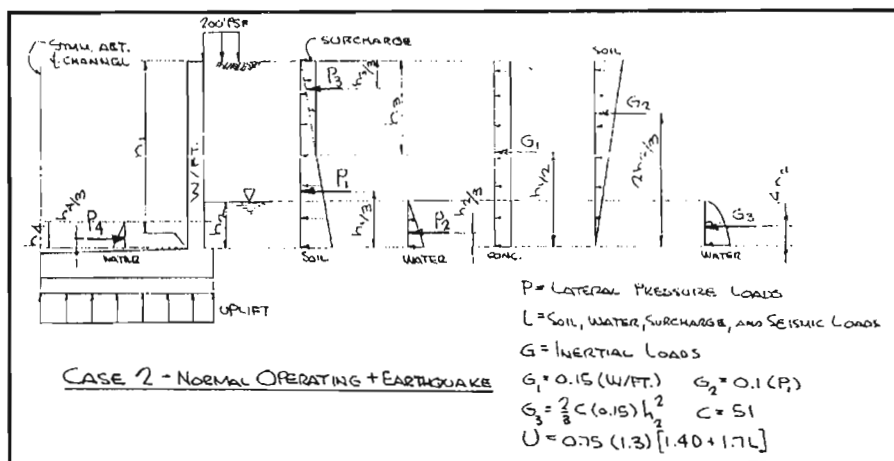
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Engineering



The theme for this issue of ESPRIT is engineering, our reason for being. Without our engineers this country would not have attained the greatness it has.

Engineering has been defined as the creative application of "scientific principles to design or develop structures, machines, apparatus or manufacturing processes, or works using them singly or in combination; or to construct or operate the same with full cognizance of their design; or to forecast their behavior under specific operating conditions; all as respects an intended function, economics of operation and safety to life and property."

In its early uses, engineering referred particularly to the construction of engines of war and the execution of works intended to serve military purposes. Military engineers were long the only ones to whom the title "engineer" was applied. In the case of the United States, the Army Corps of Engineers was the only source of engineering expertise during the 18th century and has remained the country's largest engineering organization.

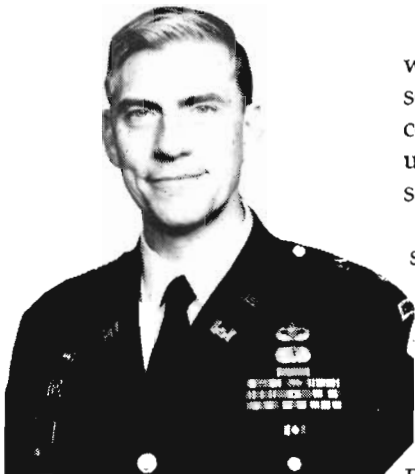
About the middle of the 18th century there arose a new class of engineers who concerned themselves with such works as the making of roads, which were neither exclusively military in purpose nor executed by soldiers. By way of distinction, those men came to be known as civil engineers.

Gradually more specialized branches of engineering emerged. Perhaps the first of these to be recognized was mechanical engineering, which deals with engines, machine tools millwork and moving machinery in general. Mining engineering, concerned with the location and working of coal, metallic ores and other minerals, soon followed as a distinct specialty. Subsequently, many other subdivisions of engineering became delineated and even more specialized branches were identified.

Articles about engineers and engineering begin on page 6.



Commander's Perspective



COL Thomas C. Suermann

It is now officially spring here in the St. Louis District, although the weather may not match your particular image of spring yet. This is a season of profound change, which is one reason why our weather is so inconsistent. However, without the changes that we see taking place about us, we would never be ready for the summer that will follow in a few short weeks.

Just as nature follows cycles, so does our organization. We are constantly seeing changes in our force structure, our fiscal allocations and our policies. Many of these are predictable, but not readily identifiable until they are confronting us. If you are like me, this phenomenon can create some skeptical apprehension in your mind as you prepare for the future.

I encourage each of you to use your natural skepticism as a positive tool in dealing with the many changes that are facing us. As Roger von Oech tells us in his book *A Whack on The Side of The Head*, "Nothing is more dangerous than an idea when it is the only one you have. If you don't look for a second one, you won't find it."

We all must prepare for the future and the myriad of changes that face us by looking for as many right answers or solutions as possible. I need each of you to become more of an innovator and not remain comfortable with the status quo. If you insist on working according to such a restrictive mental guideline, you will become obsolete in your thinking and your effectiveness because the world around you and our organization are moving ahead at a rapid pace.

Sometimes we must be willing to take risks, make mistakes and learn from them so that changes can improve our effectiveness, our interpersonal skills and our accomplishments.

General Sullivan, our Army Chief of Staff, recently told a large audience of corporate Army supporters that "our job is not to make yesterday perfect. Our job is to grow into the future..."

All of you can be, and should be, proud of your past accomplishments, but to become a truly high performing member of a great organization you must change your focus. Do you describe your role in the District in terms of what you have already done or in terms of what you will accomplish in the future? I encourage you to grow into the future by embracing changes in a positive way rather than a negative, hesitant and non-productive way.

Each of you has tremendous talent and more than one good idea. Share your talent, ideas and your ability to change and you will find that our organization will transform itself into a district that surpasses all standards of excellence and accomplishment as we now know them.



**US Army Corps
of Engineers**
St. Louis District

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News Briefs

District headquarters:

Feldman baby

Mike Feldman, CO-CQ, is the proud papa of a baby boy, Jacob Michael, weighing in at 7 lbs. 15 oz.

Public meeting

The District held a public information meeting on February 29 at the Alton, Illinois, Holiday Inn to inform the public of the upcoming demolition of the I-wall at Old Locks and Dam 26. Demolition began near the end of April. Demolition of this final portion of the old locks had to wait until the new Clark Bridge was complete since one of the supports for the old bridge was part of the I-wall.

Fitness hours

The Fitness Center in the basement of the RAY Building has announced new hours of operation. It will be open 6 a.m. to 7:30 a.m. and 9:30 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. On Tuesday and Friday morning hours will be the same, but it will close at 4:30 p.m.

Fowler baby

Mr. and Mrs. Jay Fowler, CO-CQ, are the proud parents of a new daughter, Kaitlyn Nicole, born on April 17th and weighing 8 lbs., 10 oz.

Rivers Project:

Conference

A two-day conference, which aimed, in part, to bring awareness of environmental jobs to inner-city and at-risk youth, drew about 150 participants from all over the country and Canada, including two from the Corps, Stephen Wagner from the Waterways Experiment Station and Julie Ziino from our

Rivers Project Office. Both spoke about how the Corps' role in environmental education is to increase the math and science literacy of our students and make them aware of the career opportunities within these fields. Julie outlined the Riverlands Careers in Science program for conference participants and spoke on the aggressive role the River's Project Office has played in the St. Louis School Partnership Program, which brings students from the city and county together for a partnered learning experience.

Earth Day Festival

The Rivers Project Office was an exhibitor at the Earth Day 1995 Community Festival. The staff played an active role in educating the public on the role of the Corps in the environment nationally and locally. The festival was held on the Gateway Mall in Downtown St. Louis.

Carlyle Lake:

Baggett in Hall of Fame

Ben Baggett, a seasonal Park Ranger for the past 25 years, was inducted into the Illinois Basketball Coaches Hall of Fame, in Normal, Illinois, on April 29. Ben taught 8th grade at luka Grade School for 38 years and coached 7th and 8th grade basketball for 38 years. In his years of coaching, he won 657 games and lost 249. He also coached teams that placed 1st, 2nd and 3rd at state championships.

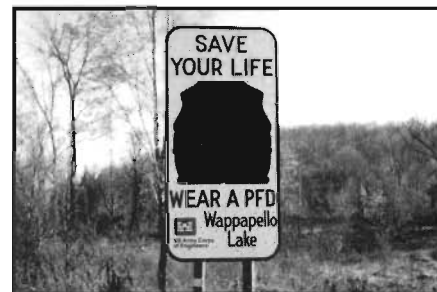
Bike-A-Thon

The St. Jukes Bike-A-Thon was held April 1 at the Dam West overflow parking area. Even though the event was cut short because of rain, it was a success. Many kids rode their bikes to earn money to benefit St. Jude's Hospital.

Wappapello Lake:

Safety road sign

Wappapello Lake's aggressive Water Safety Program is being augmented for the next 18 months by the addition of a highway road sign. The sign is located on Highway 67 South near the junction of Highway 34. It is located about five miles north of the town of Greenville, Missouri.



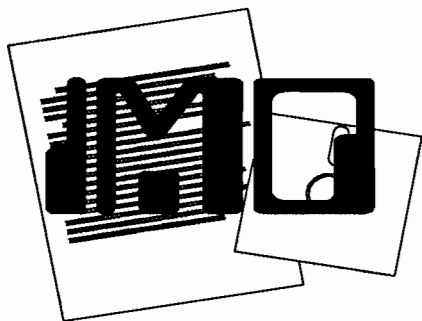
Road side cleanup

As part of the celebration of the 25th anniversary of Earth Day, the Missouri Beautification Association Road side Cleanup was held on April 8th. About 95 volunteers collected more than 130 bags of trash. The volunteers later enjoyed a lunch provided by the Wappapello Lion's Club.

Black Powder

The 17th annual Black Powder Rendezvous was held near the Greenville campground. The event drew 8,600 visitors, surpassing the 1994 attendance by about 1,300. Ninety lodges, twice as many as last year, were set up. There were 89 participants in the black powder shooting contest, as compared to 72 last year. Also, of the 89 participants, nine were women versus only three women shooters last year. This year's event was again in partnership with the Crowley's Ridge Black Powder Club.

(Continued on page 10)



Coming soon!

In the May/June time frame, a data call will be made for each organization's input to the District IMA Modernization Plan. This will address all IMA requirements for the next five years, including automation, telecommunications, visual information, records management, printing and publications. Start thinking now!

Beware!

A civil engineering company was recently fined \$200,000 and an auto parts manufacturer \$260,000 for violating software licensing agreements.

As government employees, we are responsible for insuring that only authorized software is used on government computers and that we comply with software licensing agreements. The "WARNING!" message that appears each time we access the various file servers in the District becomes rote and is frequently not read; however, it is very important. It contains the following:

Commercial software packages are protected by copyright law. DO NOT copy commercial software without authorization. Appropriate disciplinary action may be taken against any employee who exposes the government to liability through unauthorized reproduction and use of software.

Also, please remember that putting screen-savers, games and other software obtained from bulletin boards, local schools or

friends on government computers is not authorized and may subject the employee to disciplinary action. This can be very dangerous and has on several occasions resulted in infecting an organization with computer viruses. To date, we have been lucky and only a minimum amount of data has been lost; however, the potential to have critical data lost is very high. It is very possible that days, weeks, or months of work can be lost due to a virus infection.

E-mail policy reminder

The District electronic mail system is intended for official and authorized purposes only. Electronic mail users must exercise common sense, good judgement and propriety in the use of this government resource. While short personal messages are acceptable, parallel to the way government telephones are sometimes used, other non-official uses are prohibited. Personal messages sent to groups of people are likely to fall in the category of prohibited use. Therefore, personal messages should not be sent to large groups.

System use for notification of birthday greetings, birth announcements, personal travel arrangements and jewelry sales would be unacceptable, for example. On the other hand, announcement of the death of an individual in our working community or announcement of an official administrative leave day (Corps' picnic) would be acceptable.

In accordance with regulation (AR 380-19, Information Systems Security and AR 25-11, Record Communications and Privacy Communications System), employees are specifically prohibited from using Corpsmail or government electronic mail systems to disseminate information on any non-governmental activities, including, but

not limited to charitable events, religious observances, fund-raisers and personal businesses.

The exceptions to such items are those organizational events specifically authorized/sanctioned by the District Engineer, such as events sponsored by the Civilian Activities Council (CAC), the 100 Neediest Cases fund drive and events sponsored by authorized professional organizations (SAME, ASCE, RCGA, etc.).

Employees who misuse government resources in this way may have electronic mail privileges withdrawn and may be subject to disciplinary action.

Employees must remember that the District system was not designed with the safeguards necessary for handling classified (national security) information. Therefore, this system must NEVER be used for storing (even temporarily) or processing such classified information.

Note that electronic mail is not inherently confidential. System administrators and others with special system-level access privileges are expressly prohibited from reading the electronic mail of others unless authorized by appropriate senior management officials. Users should understand that there is no guarantee that technical or administrative problems may not create a situation in which it is necessary for an administrator or system manager to read message text. Moreover, the Corps of Engineers views electronic mail messages to be government property and officials may have access to those messages whenever there is a legitimate governmental purpose for such access. Users should treat the electronic mail system as similar to the government-provided inter-office mail system.



The changes

As you may have noticed, there have been many employee changes in LM. Let's see if we can clear it all up for you.

Ms. Cindy Morales is now in the position of Facilities Coordinator. You can call Cindy at 331-8021 for any building complaints or inquiries. Mr. Judge

Hill has taken on the responsibility of Equipment Specialist. His duties are concentrated on vehicle maintenance. He can be reached at 331-8026. The newest addition to Transportation is Mr. Charlie Johnson. Charlie comes to the Corps from TACOM. He is an Equipment Specialist, in charge of equipment maintenance and its various programs. He may be contacted at 331-8027.

On the Supply side, Mrs. Vivian Ratliff is the Chief of Supply Branch and can be reached at 331-8019. Mr. Arthur Abrams is the Property Disposal Officer. Arthur is located at the Service Base and can be reached at 263-4226. Mrs. Gerri Shanklin is the Property Book Officer. Gerri comes to the St. Louis District from the Nashville District. She has been in Logistics since January. Some of you may

have already had dealings with Gerri. We thank you for the positive feedback on her professionalism.

Any payment or GSA order questions should be directed to Mrs. Shirley Harvey at 331-8020. Currently Mr. Todd Stoeckel is assisting in the Stock Record position. If you have any questions about supplies in the warehouse, call Todd at 263-4226 or 4227.

Not only have people been actively moving around, but, if you have been on the 4th floor lately, you have noticed that the walls, too, have moved. The first stage of the major reorganization has started. Please remember that many people have been and will be displaced for short periods of time, so you need to exercise patience and understanding during all the upheaval.

District Picnic June 16th

From Jesse Sanders, Picnic Coordinator

The picnic site is the same as last year, Creve Coeur Park - same location in the park. The picnic will be held from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Directions and a detailed schedule of events will be provided soon.

Picnic events will be: 1. Bingo 2. Water Balloon Toss 3. Soda Poker 4. Volleyball 5. Pony Rides (for 2-8 year olds) 6. Hummer vehicle will be on display.

Catering will be provided. CAC will be subsidizing over half the cost of the catering. The menu will include both hamburgers and pork steaks and four side orders (American potato salad, baked beans, corn on the cob and cole slaw) with rolls and butter. Cost will be \$3 per person. Soda will be

sold separately. Alcoholic beverages will be allowed, but not sold. Lunch tickets will not be sold at the park.

Cash attendance prizes will be given out right before lunch. We will also have a cake in honor of the 220th birthday of the Army Corps of Engineers either before or after lunch.

There will be a softball tournament this year. Unfortunately, we will not be able to coordinate the tournament with other picnic events.

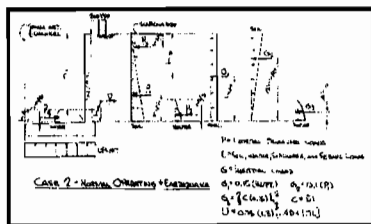
We still need volunteers to help with scheduled events and other things. We will try to keep your services short and as easy as possible. If you are interested in volunteering, contact Jesse Sanders by E-mail or phone at 331-8260.

A Calf called Jennifer

Jennifer Watkins, of the Economic and Social Analogy Branch of Planning Division, is a new member of the Elsberry Area flood fight team. Jennifer was recently on spring levee inspection, getting acquainted with the area and meeting some of the local farmers.

At one farm, owned by Carl Burne, Jennifer was introduced to one of Carl's cows and her new calf. The calf, only a few hours old, was unable to stand. Apparently the mother had accidentally stepped on the calf's leg and broken it. Carl was contemplating shooting the calf.

Jennifer, who has the gift of persuasion, convinced Carl to try a leg splint first. The splint worked and mother and calf are doing fine. Jennifer was rewarded for her concern by having the calf named after her.



What is MCACES?

MCACES is a cost estimating software that has been designed to allow the user to create cost estimates and projections based on detailed cost information. Detailed information is pulled and compiled from a variety of cost databases. The user has the ability to define how costs will be displayed, marked up and printed.

MCACES stands for Micro-Computer Aided Cost Estimating System. MCACES was derived from CACES, a mainframe estimating software which was developed by the Middle East Division in 1977 for large construction projects in Saudi Arabia. In 1981, the Huntsville Division became the Assigned Responsible Agency (ARA) for CACES. In 1983, a PC was first used to pass input to CACES Host via a modem by Building System Design (BSD) Corporation. About a year later BSD developed specifications for a PC-based software system to capture and manipulate CACES cost estimating data. In 1989, BSD was selected as the sole vendor to develop MCACES software. Over time the software has become much more user friendly and is being converted from DOS to a Windows operating environment.

The software requires a minimum of 530 Kb of RAM available for program use and about 8.5 megabytes of hard disk space for software related system files. The supporting databases used to store detailed cost information requires a minimum of 16 megabytes of additional hard disk space and can be customized to meet the needs of

the individual user. The latest version of software has been designed for use on a Local Area Network (LAN), but can be loaded and used on a stand alone IBM compatible computer.

Several new cost estimating software modules recently have been released. These are stand alone modules that do not require the MCACES software to operate, but still work as an integral part of the software. The purpose of these modules is to assist the user in compiling and analyzing cost estimating data, and include such items as Life Cycle Cost, Schedul-

ing, Historical Data Analysis and Hazardous, Toxic and Radioactive Waste.

MCACES appears to be on the verge of becoming the standard for cost estimating in the federal government. Currently licensed for the use of MCACES software include the Department of Defense (DoD), Department of Energy (DoE) and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Also licensed for the use of the commercial version of MCACES, known as Composer, are the Department of State, NASA and the National Park Service.

Myths & misconceptions of the 1993 flood

By Gary Dyhouse, ED-HE

Tremendous interest has been generated by the Great Flood of 1993 and, along with this interest, a great amount of information, both good and bad. This article is intended to address several of the popular "myths" that have sprung up during and since the Great Flood of 1993.

Myth 1: "The flood was caused by man, and primarily by the Corps of Engineers..."

Contrary to the beliefs of some, the Great Flood of 1993 on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers in the Upper Midwest was not caused by levees, loss of wetlands, navigation structures, flood plain development, or any of several other reasons that have been brought up by various individuals. The flood was caused by unprecedented rainfall over wide areas of the basins and over many months of time. The flood would have been tremendous no matter when, in time, the storms which generated it occurred. The total average rainfall in a year was delivered to much of the watersheds during the first

seven months of 1993. July rainfall totals ranging from 200 to 600 percent of normal were common. This unprecedented rainfall caused the Great Flood of 1993 to break all records for stage, volume, peak discharge, duration and frequency for 1000 miles of the two rivers and for many of their major tributaries. A sense of the magnitude of the Great Flood of 1993 can be obtained by reviewing some of the statistics at the St. Louis gage at downtown St. Louis.

* The peak stage exceeded the previous flood of record by 6.2 feet.

* The discharge of 1,070,000 cubic feet per second (cfs) is the greatest discharge ever measured during more than 130 years of site data, exceeding the previous high by 26 percent. This rate of flow would entirely fill the volume inside Busch Stadium in about 69 seconds.

* Flood elevations exceeded the flood stage of 30 feet on the St. Louis gage for 80 consecutive days during the main portion of the flood, and for 148 days during the calendar year. The previous record was 77 days above flood stage, both consecutively and annually.



Flood (cont.)

* The duration of flooding at high stages was unprecedented. The flood was 10 feet or more over flood stage for 36 days, exceeded the "50-year flood" stage for 23 days and exceeded the 100-year flood" stage for 8 days. Before 1993, there were only 12 days total in the entire period of record dating back to 1861, that exceeded flood stage by 10 feet or more.

* The the total water volume passing St. Louis during the main body of the flood, from June 26 to September 13, was about 112 million acre-feet. This volume could cover the entire State of Missouri to a depth of 2.5 feet or fill a box one mile wide by one mile long by 33.1 miles high.

* The average daily stage for the 1993 calendar year approximates the average annual high stage, based on more than 130 years.

* The frequency of the peak discharge is estimated at between a 150 and 200 year average recurrence interval at St. Louis. Some upstream stations have estimated the flood as exceeding the 500-year average recurrence interval.

Myth 2: "The river has been over-engineered and straight-jacketed by levees..."

A case could be made for the exact opposite of this statement for the Upper Mississippi River and Missouri River systems. The vast majority of all the levees are private or non-federal in construction and the amount of engineering and design that entered into the construction of these levees is generally small. Since most of these levees are protecting farmland, they are not intended to withstand extraordinary floods, like 1993. Straight-jacketing the river would mean that the rivers were largely confined to their channels during the flood, also a statement which is exactly the opposite of what occurred except in some urban areas. The low

agricultural levees were totally submerged in most areas and the river flowed from bluff to bluff, in some reaches over five miles wide. Only in urban areas were the rivers confined, to prevent the billions of dollars in potential damages to residential, commercial and industrial properties in cities like St. Louis and Kansas City.

Myth 3: "Wetlands would have soaked up the floodwaters like sponges..."

Wetlands have a great value for water quality, as well as for fish and wildlife habitat, however, flood plain wetlands have a negligible value for flood reduction for rivers like the Missouri and Mississippi. If all of the leveed agricultural areas which filled up with water had been wetlands prior to the 1993 flood, little difference in river stages would have been seen at any location along the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers. Fifteen or more feet of water occupied the flood plain throughout the two river systems and whether the land use was initially agricultural or wetlands would have had no bearing on downstream flood levels. Wetlands in the headwaters of tributary streams can have some modifying effects on flood flows from the tributaries themselves, however, this is not always the case. The literature on this subject is largely inconclusive. No measurable affects of wetlands have been found for small, moderate or so called "super-floods," like 1993, on major rivers like the Missouri and the Mississippi. Conclusions of a White House Task Force on the Great Flood of 1993 confirm that restored wetlands would have had only a minimal effect, at best, on 1993 Missouri and Mississippi River flood levels. One final thought: if wetlands were "sponges" and soak up floodwaters, how could we explain the major floods at St. Louis which occurred in 1785, 1844 and the 1850s, when the Mississippi

and Missouri River Basins had over twice as much area in wetlands than in 1993?

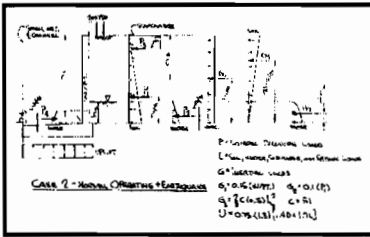
Myth 4: " Since many levees overtopped, levees don't work..."

Overtopping levees made the news almost every night during the flood. However, it was not pointed out that these levees were not designed to withstand floods of the magnitude of 1993. Essentially no levees "failed" during the flood since a failure would imply that the structure did not do its job up to the design river level. The overtopping or breaching occurred in nearly every case after the design water elevation had been exceeded -- in some cases by many feet. All levees and floodwalls that were designed for floods similar to or greater than 1993 did their job and prevented flooding into the protected areas. If the urban levees did not exist during the 1993 flood, damages in the St. Louis area would have measured in billions of dollars, compared to actual 1993 damages.

Myth 5: "If there were no levees, there would be no flood problems..."

Arguments for levee removal don't acknowledge the other constrictions to flow in the flood plain, i.e., fills for bridges and approach roadways, buildings, industries, dense vegetation, etc. There are many reasons for changes in a flood elevation besides levees. Removal of all levees protecting agricultural areas has been studied through the on-going SLD work for the Flood Plain Management Assessment Study (FPMA). Computer modeling of removing all agricultural levees resulted in reduced flood stages at St. Louis of 3 to 4 feet for the peak of the 1993 event if the downstream flood plain remains in agricultural usage, but 1993 flood levels would not be reduced at all if the unprotected land reverts to weeds, underbrush and wetlands.

(Continued on next page)



Flood (cont.)

One can't talk about the effects of Federal levees without including the effects of federal reservoirs. Arguments advocating levee removal generally don't recognize the favorable effects of more than 70 flood control reservoirs upstream of St. Louis which serve to reduce potential peak flows past St. Louis. Federal flood control reservoirs reduced flooding at St. Louis by a minimum of 3 to 4 feet in 1993. Thus, the flood reduction effects of reservoirs offset the local adverse effects of levees at St. Lou-

is. Studies have consistently shown that these reservoirs more than offset any adverse affects of levees for every significant flood at St. Louis since 1973. The performance of federally-constructed levees, floodwalls and flood control reservoirs was outstanding and prevented the vast majority of potential damages. For instance, flood damages in the St. Louis District alone are estimated at \$1.4 billion; damages prevented by the federal flood reduction components are estimated at \$5.4 billion. Thus, about an 80 percent reduction in potential flood damages was achieved. Corps flood reduction projects proved their value in 1993 and the SLD should be proud of its accomplishments.

The Great Flood of 1993 was probably the largest flood seen at St. Louis since the first European settlers entered the area in the

1700s. However, greater floods have certainly been experienced in the distant past and will likely occur sometime in the future. Damages from floods can be greatly reduced by structural solutions, like levees and reservoirs, as was the case in 1993, but absolute flood control or flood prevention is seldom practical. Consequently, non-structural flood solutions, like land use planning, flood plain zoning, flood insurance, structure relocations, flood forecasting and warning are good companion measures that should be included with traditional structural flood reduction measures like levees and reservoirs. No one method, be it levees, reservoirs, wetlands, relocations, etc. represents the "best" solution for flood reduction. We should remember this as we look ahead to improving the management of future floods.

The Corps of Discovery The Lewis and Clark Expedition

By Janet Ulivi, P.E., ED-DC

I just finished reading a fascinating and inspirational book, "The Journals of Lewis and Clark" (Penguin Books, 1989) and I felt compelled to write down my thoughts on how their expedition relates to our professional lives today.

I never realized the history and importance of what these two men and their crew did for our country. Captain Merriwether Lewis was 30 years old when he took the responsibility of being commander of the expedition. He requested that Captain William Clark, age 34, serve as his co-commander. Their duties were equal and they were great friends and colleagues.

The Corps of Discovery expedition lasted 28 months, from May of

1804 until September of 1806. By 1806, they were assumed lost by the country and by President Thomas Jefferson. The crew was made up of officers, service men, a French interpreter, his Indian wife and Captain Clark's servant.

The cost of the expedition was \$2,500, which included provisions, clothing, presents, equipment, arms, ammunition, salaries, mathematical instruments, engineering instruments and medicine. Just like today, this had to be approved by Congress.

The primary purpose was to establish a practical water route across North America to the Pacific Ocean. This proved that the inland waterways were not practical.

The second purpose was to establish rapport and a lasting peace with the native peoples. The majority of the tribes encountered

were peaceable, hospitable and honest. Two of their encounters turned threatening, one having a violent end with the death of two Blackfeet Indians.

A third purpose was to report on the lands, animals and native peoples. This purpose was an enormous success. A journal was kept by both men of animals they encountered, including the feared grizzly bear, new plants and roots they existed on in the winter months and the native peoples with whom they traded, smoked, communicated and lived.

All of this brings me to compare the Corps of Discovery expedition to the Corps of Engineers. Descriptive words that come to mind are many, but the more apparent ones are "Leadership," "Teamwork" and "Cooperation."

(Continued on next page)



Expedition (cont.)

Leadership, Teamwork and Cooperation - The expedition was in the planning stage for almost a year. Captains Lewis and Clark had to make plans on what their crew would be like, the length of the expedition, what supplies to bring, what items to use for barter, presents for the native peoples and which routes to attempt. Each person was an integral part of the expedition's success. Lewis and Clark led the way, made decisions and reported on findings, but the rest of the crew had their duties, some to navigate the rivers and others to hunt. No lives were lost even though several accidents occurred and their lives were in danger many times.

On September 23, 1806, the crew landed in St. Louis after 28 long months of hard work, uncertainty, danger, lack of food at times, illness, weather extremes and no contact with family.

The Corps of Engineers is also composed of these same factors. So many projects have been underway in the last few years (e.g. Mel Price Locks and Dam, Cape Girardeau, Valley Park, St. Peters, Ste. Genevieve, PL-99, etc.). Their success is due to each element and each person of our District. We all take personal pride in our work and accomplishments. Even through the era of reorganization, we all "stuck together." In the last couple of years many employees have retired leaving the rest of us to take on their duties. This is the greatest example of our ability to adapt and accept change.

So much has happened to us in the last few years. The next few will be suspenseful. We will all be on a type of expedition just like Lewis and Clark. In a way, the Corps of Engineers is another facet of the Corps of Discovery.

Federal Employees Group Life Insurance open season

The Office of Personnel Management has announced a limited open season enrollment period to give more federal employees access to a new "living benefits" feature of the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance program. The open season will be from May 22 to July 21.

The living benefits feature, known in the insurance industry as an "accelerated benefit," is an upfront insurance payment to terminally-ill individuals. A living benefits payment can be a financial life line for individuals and their families who incur extreme, uncovered medical or personal care expenses that often diminish life savings.

"By making a living benefit available, we can provide some measure of financial comfort to our friends and colleagues," said OPM Director Jim King. "At a time of great personal adjustment, individuals and their loved ones should have peace-of-mind and not be burdened with other concerns."

The "Living Benefits Act" (PL 103-409), sponsored by Congressman Benjamin Gilman (R-NY), and signed by President Clinton in October 1994, becomes effective July 25, 1995. The law authorizes the payment of the "basic" benefit to terminally-ill federal employees and retirees - those with a life expectancy of nine months or less - who are participating in the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance (FEGLI) program.

The dollar value of the basic benefit is determined by the individual's salary. For employees, the basic benefit is equal to their current salary rounded to the next thousand dollars, plus \$2,000. Therefore, a salary of \$34,800 carries a basic benefit of \$37,000. The

basic benefit for retired federal employees is based on their salary at retirement, reduced over time to not less than 25 percent of the amount of their basic insurance when they retired.

Under the law, current employees and retirees may elect to cash-in their total "basic" life insurance amount. Only current employees may elect to receive a partial living benefit (in multiples of \$1,000). Employees who elect a partial living benefit cannot receive future living benefits.

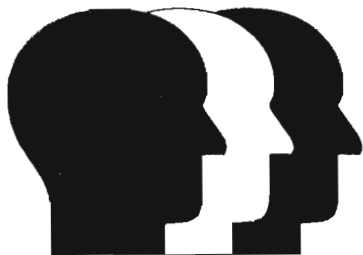
During the FEGLI open season, employees can enroll in the "basic" portion of the life insurance program only. Elections of optional insurance will not be permitted. In addition, only current employees are eligible to enroll during the open season; retired employees, as always, are not eligible to participate in the open season.

Completed SF2817 election forms should be sent to HR-R for processing NLT July 21, 1995. POC is Beverly Jefferson at 331-8551.

TSP Open Season

During this open season, you may change the way future payroll contributions are invested in the three TSP funds. In addition, those of you hired between July 1, 1994, through December 31, 1994, will have the opportunity to invest contributions into the TSP accounts.

Completed TSP-1 election forms should be sent to HR-R for processing NLT July 31, 1995. The POC for this action is also Beverly Jefferson.



EEO matters

By Jean Stephens, EEO Officer

Equal employment opportunity is an inherent part of all personnel management policies, procedures, practices and actions that affect employment, assignment, promotion, training and development, awards and recognition, discipline, working conditions and facilities and services for employees and applicants for employment.

Over the years, since EEO laws were passed and affirmative action requirements were established, the federal government has made progress toward compliance with the law and requirements. However, much still remains to be done to bring the federal government into full compliance.

The St. Louis District, Corps of Engineers, is committed to providing equal employment opportunity in all aspects of employment for its employees and

applicants for employment. The vehicle used to accomplish this is the Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Program. Within the framework of the EEO Program, the following public policy Special Emphasis Programs were established to address certain lingering problems of unequal opportunity:

FWP - The Federal Women's Program addresses the underrepresentation of women, especially in higher grade levels and certain job categories, and the employment concerns of women.

HEP - The Hispanic Employment Program addresses the underrepresentation of Hispanic employees and their employment concerns.

BEP - The Black Employment Program addresses the underrepresentation of Black employees and their employment concerns.

DEP - The Disabled Employees Program addresses the employ-

ment and concerns of disabled persons employed by or seeking employment with the federal government.

Folks, the EEO PROGRAM IS YOUR PROGRAM and the programs I have mentioned are also YOUR PROGRAMS, ADDRESSING YOUR CONCERNS. Without your involvement in managing these collateral duty assignment programs or participation in the activities generated, the EEO Program suffers, you suffer, the agency suffers. Let us not waste what we have waited for so long and worked so hard to get. BE INVOLVED. BE INFORMED. BE READY. THE NEXT OPPORTUNITY JUST MIGHT BE YOURS.

News Briefs cont. Lake Shelbyville:

Wildlife tour

In April Park Rangers Ken Pierson and Larry Gutzler conducted a watchable wildlife tour for 40 participants. The tour included stops at various spots around the lake where wildlife is most prevalent, including Wolf Creek State Park, Sullivan Wetland and a Heron Rookery in the Kaskaskia Wildlife Management Area.

Judy Stafford, new Co-op realty trainee

Ms. Judy Stafford has joined the District as a Co-op Realty Trainee in the Real Estate Division, Management and Disposal Branch.

Judy has worked for many years in the field of residential real estate before coming to the Corps. She has earned associate degrees in both business administration and real estate along the way.

She is currently attending Webster University to attain a bachelors degree in management, majoring in real estate. She plans



to graduate in May 1996. "But I enjoy learning for personal enhancement and will probably go on to a graduate program," she said.

Her Lake St. Louis lifestyle affords her the opportunity to pursue her interests in golf, swimming, boating, sailing and photography. In 1994 she was a U.S. Olympic Festival volunteer for the canoeing, rowing and kayaking venue at Lake St. Louis.



District dumps a lot of plump

The Dump Your Plump wellness contest is over, but the affects, we hope, will linger for a long time.

Officially, there were two winning teams, OEW (Off with Excessive Weight) from the District office and Pen of Six from the lake project offices. The final score for OEW was 2741 for the 12 week contest and 4303 for Pen of Six for the 10 week contest. That score was a combination of points for individual daily exercise, meeting individual weight loss goals and submission of reports on time. But everyone who participated was a winner. They lost weight and are healthier for it. Overall, the Dump Your Plumpers lost 749 pounds!

As one participant commented, "It wasn't about winning the contest. Rather, it was a group of people working toward a common goal: to have a healthier lifestyle. We encouraged each other to exercise and watch what we ate; the team concept really worked. I feel we are all winners."

The participants also helped others in the process of helping themselves. They brought in nonperishable food in the amount of the weight they lost, which was donated to a local food pantry.

Each participant received a Dump Your Plump Certification of Participation. The winners received a wellness book. Each team voted on a team member

who they felt helped encourage the team throughout the contest and special awards were given to those participants. The captains received special recognition for all their hard work throughout the contest. Keeping track of everyone's progress and turning in the weekly reports was not an easy task.

Teams and team captains are as follows:

District Office

OEW - Rochelle Ross - 2741
Slimsters - John Helfrich - 2578
New Beginnings - Mary Lou Lawson - 2377
Ten Tons of Fun - Mark Wunsch - 2197
Less Plumpettes - Ida Morris - 2142
Feather Weights - Cathy Mueller - 1940
Lean on Me - Diadra Henley-James - 1542
Cabbage Patch Kids - Jo Ann Gray - 1494

Lake projects

Pen of Six - Shane Stenzel - 4303
Wappapello Wonders - Chuck Lambert - 2767
Wappapello "Waisters" - Arthur Ruebenson - 2682
Mark Twain Strollers - Diane Stratton - 2461
Fat Rats - Lena Weissler - 2400
"Spareribs" - Brian Markert - 2002
Carlyle Fat Cats - Shane Peltes - 1630
Pork Rangers - Jerry Schutte - 1205
Carlyle Lake Cupcakes - Tracy Ash - 1135

1995 Clean Water Celebration

Where can you find over 4,000 students, teachers, conservation agencies and organizations and business professionals all under one roof... mingling amid exhibits on streambank erosion, water treatment, wildlife of wetlands and aquatic life? It's at the 1995 Clean Water Celebration held in March in Peoria, Illinois.

The majic of the Clean Water Celebration began with the Illinois Rivers Project, a high school program coordinated by Dr. Robert Williams from Southern Illinois University at Edwardsville. The Illinois Rivers Project began with eight schools near Alton, Illinois, in 1990 and has blossomed to include more than 400 high schools in 23 states.

The Rivers Project Office became involved in the Illinois Rivers Project in 1992 by offering teachers the Environmental Demonstration Area adjacent to Melvin Price Locks and Dam as an "outdoor classroom" for much of their program testing. The Rivers office, as well as the St. Louis District's Hydrology Section, has played a major role in the annual training session for teachers that is hosted by the Illinois Rivers Project.

The Illinois Rivers Project is an interdisciplinary program that involves science, social studies and language arts in river study. Students perform water chemistry and biological testing on a river or stream in or near their community. The Sun Foundation, an arts and

science education group, broadened the Illinois Rivers Project annual student congress and created the first "Clean Water Celebration" in March 1994. The Rivers Project Office participated in the 1994 congress and again this year, offering educational exhibitry and speakers to the program.

The 1995 Clean Water Celebration is best described by the words of Loren Eiseley, "If there is magic on this planet, it is contained in water."

Quote of the month

One way to get high blood pressure is to go mountain climbing over molehills.

Earl Wilson



Water Safety Poster Contest

What happens when drawing paper, colored pencils, junior high students and water safety are combined? You get students, business and the Corps of Engineers working together to promote water safety and having fun while doing it. The staff at Mark Twain Lake, in cooperation with Kenison Advertising, is sponsoring the Water Safety Poster Contest. The winning poster will be converted into billboards displayed along two major highways in the lake area.

To begin the contest, a Park Ranger visits the students' classroom and presents a water safety program. This 30 minute program promotes water safety awareness and uses a variety of activities including a short water safety video. The park ranger concludes the program by explaining pertinent details of the contest and conducting a short quiz.

The theme of this year's contest

is "Boating Under The Influence - Drugs and Alcohol." The Corps of Engineers and Missouri State Water Patrol have indentified this theme as a topic of great importance. This cooperative effort seeks to educate boaters to the hazards of boating under the influence. Unfortunately, over half of all boating accidents involve drugs and alcohol. With the assistance of the creative young minds of students from local schools, we hope to change this statistic in northeast Missouri.

The winning poster is made into a billboard that includes the artist's name, age and school. Prizes for the top three winning posters are provided by Kenison Advertising. All posters submitted by the schools are displayed at the M.W. Boudreaux Visitor Center and on bulletin boards around the lake during the summer recreation season.

The water safety poster contest is a unique educational opportunity to get local community members involved with promoting water safety awareness. This spring, park rangers at Mark Twain Lake visited nine schools and reached almost 700 students. The Water Safety Poster Contest has been well received by area students and educators. In addition, many visitors comment on the wonderfully creative water safety posters they see around the lake.



The 1993 poster contest winner as displayed at the entrances to the Ray Behrens and Spalding recreation areas.

"Recycling - The right thing"

By Gloria Miles, CASU

April 22, 1995, is the day officially designated as "Earth Day," a celebration of our planet. This day and everyday should be a celebration of Earth Day. As federal employees we are helping the earth everyday by recycling.

The Recycling Program is open to all agencies located in the RAY Building. The program collects high grade white paper (copier and computer paper with little or no groundwood) and mixed scrap paper (computer listings and laser paper with groundwood content, forms with carbon removed, booklets and pamphlets, white paper and glued spines material).

Through our daily recycling of high grade white paper and mixed

grade paper and the special collections four times a year (file stock cleanout and the outdated Southwestern Bell telephone books, white and yellow pages) we are saving our land and protecting the environment.

The two elements that continue to be essential for effective recycling are: the purchasing of recycled paper supplies and the collection and recycling of paper. Each federal employee must demonstrate a commitment to recycling.

Consider these facts:

- * Every year Americans throw away enough office paper to build a wall 12 feet high, stretching from Los Angeles to New York City.

- * The average office worker throws away about 180 pounds of high-grade recyclable paper every year.

- * Across the U.S., 80 percent of garbage is landfilled, nine percent is incinerated and only 11 percent is recycled.

- * The U.S. government purchases about 1.7 million tons of paper annually.

From April 1994 through March 1995, the participants in the RAY Building have recycled 119,000 pounds of paper, which equates to 59.5 tons. This saves: 1012 trees, 22,610 gallons of oil, 179 cubic yards of landfill space, 238,000 kilowatts of electrical energy and 416,500 gallons of water.

It is imperative that we stay committed to daily recycling to save these resources. IF YOU'RE NOT RECYCLING, YOU'RE THROWING IT ALL AWAY. THIS LAND IS OUR LAND.



— Coming Events at the lakes —

Carlyle Lake:

May 20	Armed Forces Day
June 17	Kaskaskia Duck Race
July 1	Fireworks Spectacular
Sept. 23	Conservation Day
Oct. 20&21	Haunted Trail
Dec. 1	Christmas Tree Lighting

Lake Shelbyville:

June 3&4	National Trails Day
June 10-13	National Fishing Days
June 17-18	Arts & Crafts Show
July 4	Fireworks Over The Lake
July 9	Visit With Lincoln
July 21-23	Aqua-Fest '95
July 28-30	25th Anniversary Celebrat.
Aug. 19	Okaw Indian Festival

Rend Lake:

May 20-21	Arts & Crafts Festival
July 8-9	Boat Races
Aug. 5	Beach Blast '95
Sept. 16	Rend Lake Cleanup
Sept. TBA	Children's Arts Festival

Environmental Science Series Programs (workshops, seminars and field trips on weekends) and Summer Sunset Series Programs (entertainment programs on Saturday evenings) run weekends from June 3 through Sept. 2.

Mark Twain Lake:

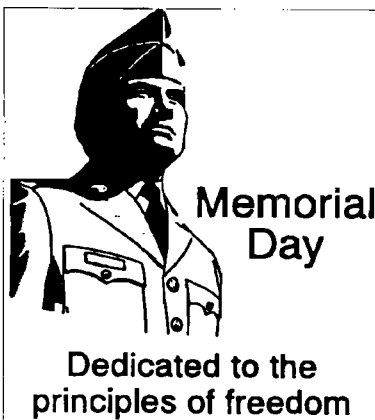
April - June	Recycling Exhibit
May 20	Armed Forces Day
June 10	National Fishing Days
June 30 - July 2	Rodeo
July 15-16	Primitive Artifacts
Aug. 12-13	Salt River Folklife Festival
Aug. 27	Outdoor Sports Event
Sept. 22	Environment Education Day
Sept. 23	Astronomical Adventure
Sept. 30	Missouri Mule Day

Wappapello Lake:

May 20-21	Silver Bullet Drag Boat Races
June 11	Disabled Fishing Day
July 1 & 2	Waterfest '95
Aug. 19-20	Old Greenville Days
Dec. 14-22	Festival of Lights Auto Tour

Riverlands Area Office:

May 3	Environmental Fair at Busch Wildlife
May 10-11	Career Fair - Convention Center
May 20	River Clean up Day
June 10-11	National Fishing Fair - Pere Marquette State Park and River Awareness



In 1995 we celebrate the 50th anniversary of the ending of World War II. It's a special year for Memorial Day celebrations.

As we remember those who gave their lives for our liberty, it should not be a time only for sadness. On this day, we must reaffirm that these brave men and women did not die in vain. Their sacrifice preserved our freedom. In the days and years yet to come, it will be up to us to protect that dear condition of life.

The beautiful, fragile flowers we place on graves of the fallen do more than decorate. They symbolize the renewal of our respect. Just as flowers rise up anew each year, our rededication to the honor of those who died rises to a new crescendo on Memorial Day.

It is a day to join the parade and march in a celebration of freedom for all; to decorate a grave to celebrate the memory of an individual; to sing "Mine eyes have seen the glory..." to renew our own spirits.

Honor them, particularly on this day. But remember that those who died at Gettysburg, Corregidor, Normandy, Pusan, the Mekong Delta, and a thousand battle sites of our history, have passed the torch to us. It is up to you to prove that they did not die in vain.

We must place high value on liberty. Protect it by honoring the law, participating in government, voting and performing the civic duties that fall to you.



To your health

May is Stroke Awareness Month

Stroke Awareness Q & A

What happens when a stroke occurs? 1. A fatty deposit breaks loose from an artery and blocks the blood supply to the brain, or 2. A diseased artery in the brain bursts, resulting in a cerebral hemorrhage.

What causes a stroke? Like a heart attack, a blocked blood vessel is usually due to the atherosclerotic process (fatty deposits) in vessels supplying the brain. If a deposit from the blood vessel wall breaks and travels to the brain, it can cause a stroke.

In the case of the cerebral hemorrhage, the bursting of the blood vessel is caused by the buildup of fatty deposits in combination with high blood pressure.

How can strokes be prevented? Eating a healthy, low-fat diet, controlling high blood pressure, and avoiding smoking are the most common steps an individual can take to prevent strokes.

What are the symptoms of a stroke? Often a victim has warning signs that a major stroke will occur:

- * Sudden numbness or weakness in the face, arm, or leg on one side of the body.
- * Sudden loss or blurring of vision in one or both eyes.
- * Speech difficulty.
- * Sudden severe headache.
- * Unexplained dizziness, unsteadiness or falling.

What should be done if symptoms occur? Call 911 for an ambulance or get to a hospital quickly.

Is time an important factor in treatment? Yes. In some strokes it takes a number of hours for brain cells to be damaged. It is during this time that therapies to restore blood flow, or treatments to minimize bleeding, can be most effective.

Can damage be reversed? In some cases, early use of clot-busters and

anti-coagulant drugs can stop or reverse brain damage, but they must be administered within three hours to be beneficial, according to Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions.

Are there any new diagnostic tools available for stroke prevention? Surgery to open blocked carotid arteries in the neck has proven to be an effective method of preventing some strokes. Scientists supported by the National Institutes of Health found surgery to be so effective that a nationwide study was cut short to announce results to physicians. The risk was cut by 55 percent for patients with narrowed carotid arteries when compared with patients treated only with aspirin.

Doctors can discover suspected carotid artery blockage with a stethoscope and additional testing.

Great broccoli-rescue caper

Almost everyone's buying broccoli by the bunches. Fresh broccoli creates a health bonanza on your dinner plate and adds color to a meal. But the key is "fresh," and how do you keep it that way if you only shop once a week?

Just tossing it into a freezer doesn't work, but Linda Gassenheimer, author of *Dinner in Minutes* (Chapters Publishing) has an easy answer for you. Boil your entire stock for one or two minutes, then dip it into very cold water and freeze.

Even weeks later you will have healthful, fresh-tasting broccoli for your dinner table. And when you

consider that you're saving up a storehouse of vitamins, minerals and antioxidants, you'll know the broccoli-rescue caper was worth your time.

'Ere's how to clean your ears

Should you use a cotton swab to clean your ears? They're soft, a good fit and clean, so why not?

One otolaryngologist on the faculty of UCLA Medical Center says, "Don't do it!" Wax comes out of the ear naturally. Trying to clean it out can cause damage. You may

push the wax farther in, blocking the ear canal. You could scratch the ear canal and possibly cause infection. If someone bumps you, you could jab the swab through your eardrum.

For excessive wax, use over-the-counter wax-softening drops, followed by warm water to irrigate the ear canal. See a doctor first to make sure there is no disease, or other abnormality of the eardrum. Irrigation could complicate any problems.

Regular cleaning of the outer ear with a washcloth is sufficient. The wax will usually take care of itself.



Retiree Review

By the Retiree Correspondent

Thirty hearty souls attended the monthly luncheon at the Salad Bowl on Thursday, April 20. It was such a delightful time.

Art Johnson and his lovely wife were present. This was Art's second appearance since his retirement. Rich Sovar was there after several month's absence. Glad to see him. He's so busy he forgets to come he says. Poor excuse, Rich. John Jansen was present. He still works three days a week at St. Anthony's and visits his wife daily. Mary Jane is slowly improving. Hope it speeds up soon. Ron and Lois Bockhorst were back. Ron has been in the hospital. He has developed Bell's Palsy, but is improving. Keep it up Ron. We're pulling for you.

Pat Taff and husband have moved to Florida. Their address is Doral Mobile Home Villas, 29250 U.S. 19 N., Lot 540, Clearwater, Florida 34621. Telephone 813-786-3923. We'll miss you, Pat, but hope you visit us when you return to St. Louis.

Art Johnson was the most recent retiree present and Charlie Denzel was another recent retiree. Glad to see both. Make it a habit.

John Jansen and John Kalafatish celebrated birthdays in April. Many more to both.

Mike Cullen became a grandfather of a little boy on March 25. And Rich Sovar also has a new grandson as of April 13. Congratulations to both. Don't spoil them.

Art Johnson reported he had had lunch with Jack

Niemi recently. Jack is working for an architectural firm. Sorry I didn't get the name. We miss Jack at our meetings. He'll have to play "hooky" and have lunch with us some time.

Our condolences are extended to the families of Thomas Bryon whose wife passed away March 19, Art Naumann, former employee who passed away in Columbus, Ohio, on March 17, Ed Sticka whose wife passed away on March 21 and Charlie Brinkmeyer whose mother passed away in early March. She was 93 and had been ill for several years. Our prayers are with you all.

Kate Stiles had talked with several retirees: Margaret Brooks, Neva Dickmann, Charlie Brinkmeyer, Bill Haynes, Laurel Nelson, Lyle Forth and several others. She has tried unsuccessfully to call "Rusty" Williams. No answer. Guess he's too busy to stay home.

Our retirees who were lucky in the Pot-O-Gold were Tom Murphy, Lyle Forth, Ron Bockhorst, Rich Sovar and Elsie Kalafatish. Congratulations.

See you on May 18 about 11 or 11:30 at the Salad Bowl. Mark your calendar lest you forget. Remember the Salad Bowl on May 18. Let's have a big crowd. Remember, always the third Thursday.

Condolences

Kenneth Weith, a retired crane operator from the Service Base, passed away on April 10.

May is American Wetlands Month

Swamps, bogs, marshes, sloughs, oxbows, pot-holes and just plain "wet spots" are all part of wetlands. Wetlands are areas that are saturated with water part or all of the year. These unique and valuable ecosystems are increasingly appreciated for the diversity they help foster. May is American Wetlands Month and a perfect time for enjoyment in, education about and appreciation of wetlands. Wetlands provide habitat for game and nongame wildlife, improve water quality, reduce soil erosion, reduce potential for flooding, provide groundwater recharge and provide recreational and educational opportunities for everyone.

The U.S. had an estimated 221 million acres of

wetlands during colonial times. Today only about 104 million acres remain. Where have all the wetlands gone? Most of the wetland loss is attributed to draining and filling for conversion to agricultural production and the remainder has disappeared due to development of towns, cities, industries and roads.

Wetlands are some of the most biologically diverse regions on earth. The large variety of vegetation they support provides food, water migration stopovers, breeding and nesting grounds and winter cover for many kinds of wildlife for some or all of their lifecycles.

Visit a wetland area during Wetlands Month. You may find there's more there than you thought.



The Average Citizen Knew FDR had... **FAITH IN AMERICANS**

Franklin D. Roosevelt was the president for a generation. Elected in 1932, he entered office at the height of the Depression. Millions of Americans were unemployed. Hundreds of thousands felt they had no hope at all.

FDR began his first term with a ringing declaration of faith in the average American, telling the country "the only thing we have to fear, is fear itself."

This man of Harvard and the upper class established a direct and intimate line with average Americans. They felt he cared about them, and together they surmounted the challenges of the Depression. In 1936, America re-elected FDR in a landslide.

In September 1939 war erupted in Europe. Roosevelt, contemplating retirement, believed in the Allied cause and ran for an unprecedented third term as president. Re-elected in 1940, he charted a course designed to bring U.S. opinion to the side of the Allies against the Axis powers. He battled isolationist sentiment in the country and pushed for all aid to the embattled Allies short of joining them in the war.

FDR pushed to build up U.S. military might. He pushed the Lend-Lease program through Congress that sent badly needed ships, planes, armor and artillery to Britain and Russia while stoking the furnaces of U.S. industry. He pushed through America's first

peacetime draft and called up thousands of National Guardsmen.

Then came the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941. The United States was committed.

The surprise attack united the country. Roosevelt met with British Prime Minister Winston S. Churchill, and together they established the "Europe First" policy. Both men believed the greatest threat came from Adolf Hitler. All Allied policy had as its bed-rock the

Britain and the Soviet Union as well. As the war progressed, Roosevelt took more and more of the center stage. He met numerous times with Churchill and Soviet dictator Joseph Stalin. He met with Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and French leader Charles DeGaulle.

Roosevelt was a superb war leader, and U.S. service members of all ranks responded. Once while in Hawaii to meet with military leaders in 1944 Roosevelt asked to visit wounded service members who had arms and legs amputated. Crippled by polio, Roosevelt wheeled through the ward. He smiled, waved, but said nothing.

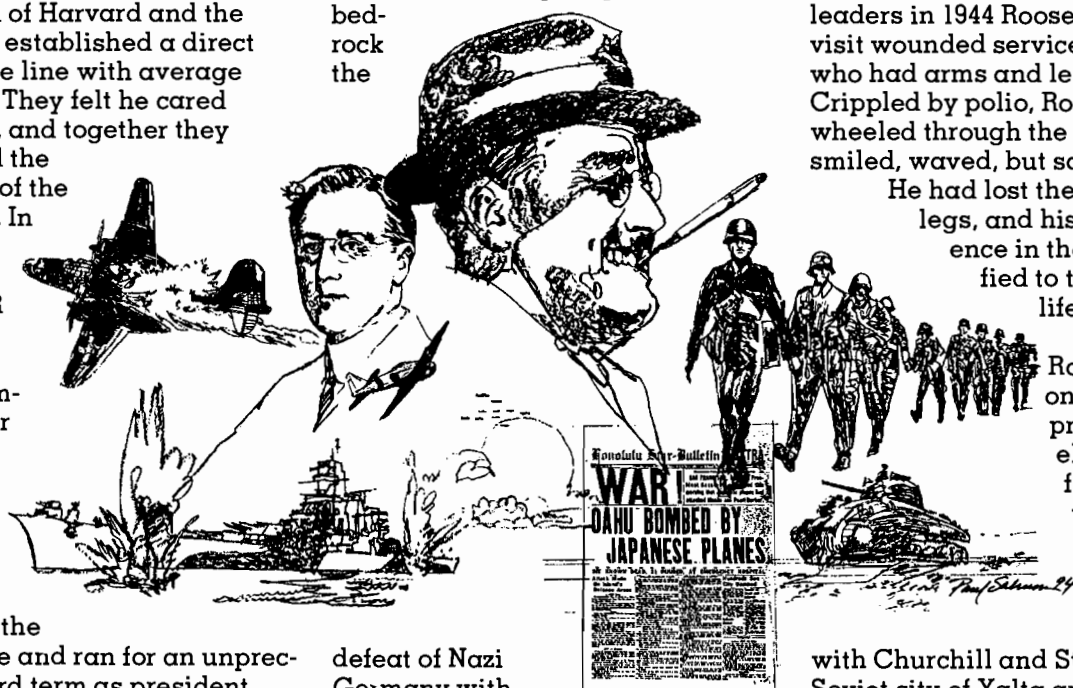
He had lost the use of both legs, and his very presence in the ward signified to these men that life wasn't over.

In 1944 Roosevelt ran once again for president. Re-elected for a fourth term, he was visibly tired and in ill health. Yet he carried on. He met

with Churchill and Stalin in the Soviet city of Yalta and planned Allied policy in the postwar world. In April 1945 Allied armies were racing into the German heartland. In the Pacific U.S. service members had invaded Okinawa, a mere 500 miles from Japan.

In Warm Springs, Ga., Roosevelt was savoring the good news from around the world. It was there on April 12, 1945, that he died, and the shock was felt around the world. In a tribute he would have liked, many newspapers headed their daily list of Army-Navy dead with his name.

— American Forces Information Service



defeat of Nazi Germany with lesser, but still important, priority going to defeat Japan.

With the American people behind him, Roosevelt set out to build the greatest armed force the world had ever seen. The U.S. Army went from a few hundred thousand regulars to a force of 11 million. There were ultimately more than 4 million Americans in the U.S. Navy and almost 700,000 Marines.

American industry also rose to the challenge. The United States played major roles in supplying not only its own force, but the forces of